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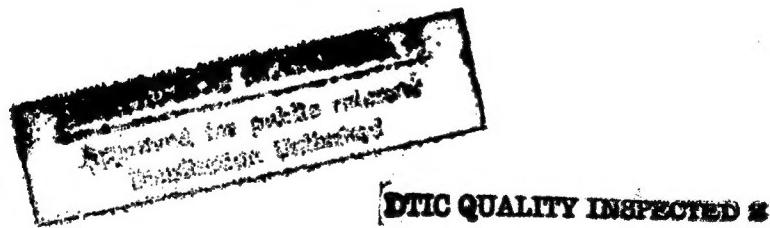
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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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16 May 1984

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN ENVIRONMENT MINISTER VISITS--At the invitation of the Ministry of Culture and accompanied by (Hu Feng), a member of the Foreign Cultural Exchange Commission of the Ministry of Culture, Barry Cohen, Australian minister of home affairs and environment, arrived in Chengdu with his wife and entourage by train yesterday afternoon. Yesterday evening, Vice Governor He Haoju met Barry Cohen and his wife and entourage and gave a banquet for them. Present at the banquet were: Shu Tianwen, director of the provincial Culture Department; Zhang Huiming, director of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office; and (Liu Jiazhong), vice mayor of Chengdu. Shu Tianwen, director of the provincial Culture Department, will accompany Barry Cohen and his entourage to the (Huolong) Natural Protection Zone, Chongqing, and other places. [Text] [HK181333 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 18 Apr 84]

CSO: 4005/549

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN 'FAMILY PLOT ECONOMY' THRIVES--Budapest, 26 April (XINHUA)--About one-third of Hungary's agricultural products are produced in family plots accounting for about 14 percent of the country's cultivated land. According to a meeting on family-plot economy held yesterday, nearly 3 million Hungarians or 28 percent of the population are participating in the family-plot economy, which includes household sideline production. These "small producers," as they are called in Hungary, include members of agricultural co-ops, workers of state farms and city workers residing in the rural areas. Statistics show that all high-grade poultry, rabbits and goose liver for export are provided by the small producers. In Bekes, a southeastern county, 57 percent of the county's pigs were raised by small producers last year. Family-plot production, which the government considers as a part of the socialist economy, has close links with the collective economy. Contracts are signed between the small producers and the co-ops or state farms, with the latter providing tractor-ploughing, seeds and fertilizers for the former and purchasing their products. [Text] [OW270618 Beijing XINHUA in English 0337 GMT 27 Apr 84]

CSO: 4000/329

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

YE FEI ON OVERSEAS CHINESE WORK

HK160703 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0252 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 15 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Not long ago, General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the CPC Central Committee said the 30 million Overseas Chinese and Chinese with foreign nationalities are a tremendous force. If Overseas Chinese affairs are properly managed, they can become an important force in giving impetus to the four modernizations, in unifying the motherland, and in winning over friends. In addition, he also emphasized, the work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs cannot be done in 30 or 50 years but is a long-term task which can only be accomplished in hundreds or even thousands of years. The whole party should attach importance to the work concerning the Overseas Chinese. So many cadres bear this in mind? Perhaps they do. However, this is not enough.

This is what Ye Fei, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Overseas Chinese Committee of the NPC, revealed at an interview carried in the No 16 issue of LIAOWANG, which will come off the press tomorrow.

According to Ye Fei, on 19 March, he and Liao Hui, first deputy director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office under the State Council, went to Zhongnanhai to report to the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee on the work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs. Present at the meeting were Zhao Ziyang, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Yao Yilin, Hu Qili, Gu Mu, and Ji Pengfei, who listened to their reports. After they finished their reports, Hu Yaobang said the above.

Ye Fei's views on the work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs are also continued in this interview. He said, in the future, it is necessary to unite with more returned Overseas Chinese, with their families, and with the Overseas Chinese compatriots and to give them more chance to contribute more efforts to making the country prosperous and powerful.

Speaking on the problems that exist in the work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs, Ye Fei said, in actual work, it is still necessary to continue to eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideas. Some parts of the country and some units still have prejudice against returned Overseas Chinese, their

families, and Overseas Chinese intellectuals. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," people persecuted others by accusing them of so-called "foreign connections." Many people suffered then. At that time, I was one of those who suffered because of this problem. Once, Deng Xiaoping pointed out in a speech: "People say that people with 'foreign connections' are complicated and unreliable. This is a reactionary way of saying things: We have too few, not too many, ties with others. It is a good thing to have many ties!"

Ye Fei said, this year is the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC and 1,000 Overseas Chinese will be invited to return to the mainland to take part in the grand celebrations.

CSO: 4005/558

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ON 1894 WAR, NATIONAL SALVATION

HK240412 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 84 p 5

[Article by Qi Qizhang [2058 0366 4545]: "The 1894 War and the Chinese People's Quest for the Truth of National Salvation"]

[Text] Up to now, fully 90 years have elapsed since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894. In these 90 years, for the sake of saving the country from subjugation and ensuring its survival, and vitalizing China, the progressive people of China have been through a long and arduous course in their quest for the truth of national salvation.

The Opium War of 1840 was the starting point of modern Chinese history. The sturdy battlefield and powerful cannons of the British invaders defeated the swords, spears, and native cannons of the Qing army, and thereby smashed open the door, isolating feudal China from the outside world. From then on, China was gradually reduced to a semi-colonial and colonial status by the big powers. This gave rise to a modern-day national crisis in China, and caused great anxieties among patriotic people at that time.

Lin Zexu was one of the progressive people of China in recent history who opened his eyes to the world. He bitterly felt that the civil and military officials of the court "understand nothing about the conditions of the barbarians, stand in awe of the name England, and in fact know nothing about its background." He therefore advocated finding out about the West and studying the West. He began to organize manpower under his supervision to translate Western books and newspapers. He acknowledged that the countries of the West had their strong points, or their sturdy battleships and powerful cannons, whereas with only an old type of navy, it would be difficult for China to resist them under these circumstances. He realized that in order to "restrain the barbarians," one must first "learn from the barbarians," and if "one is not good at learning from the barbarians, one would be restrained by foreign barbarians." This thinking of Lin Zexu could be summarized by these words of Wei Yuan: "Learning the skill of the barbarians to restrain the barbarians." This means that only by learning the advanced science and technology of foreign countries can one be able to really resist foreign aggression. The question of learning from the West was brought up for the first time in the modern history of China, and the linking of learning from the West with opposing imperialism and national salvation was also unprecedented.

The defeat of the Opium War caused the already quite acute class contradiction inside the country to further intensify. "In pooling the wisdom of everybody, one should think of restraining dogs and sheep!" had become the urgent desire of many patriotic people at that time. Hong Xiuquan, the founder of Taiping Tianguo (Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace), discovered an authority he could borrow from in the Christian gospel of the West, or the omnipotent god, to propagate revolution and organize the masses. Based on the teaching in the gospel of all under heaven are our family, he also wanted to establish a heavenly kingdom on this earth in which "all under heaven are one family, and everybody will enjoy peace." For this reason, he worked out the famous "land and property system of the heavenly dynasty," in which he designed a beautiful picture of social life: "With land for everybody to cultivate, food for everybody to eat, clothing for everybody to wear, money for everybody to use, no place with uneven distribution, and no one is not well fed and warmly clothed." Of course, this was purely a kind of fantasy, and could not be really implemented in practice. Later on, the "new advisory policy" of Hong Rengan was also promulgated with the approval of Hong Xiuquan. The "new advisory policy" was the first concrete plan for learning from the West in China's modern history, and it proposed a series of reform measures of a capitalist nature. This was also a manifestation of the progressive Chinese people, represented by Hong Xiuquan, in their quest for the truth of national salvation as a result of the defeat of the Opium War. However, religious fantasy after all will never become a reality, and the peasantry also basically cannot lead the building of a capitalist "new heaven and earth or a new world."

Almost at the same time as the "new advisory policy," the reformists in the early part of China's modern era also clearly put forward the question of "learning from the West." Feng Guifen made a very well-known statement: "Take the well-known teachings of Chinese feudal order of importance in human relations as the blueprint, and supplement it with the methods of various countries to become rich and strong." From then on, more people began to talk about Western learning. Feng Guifen's words were gradually summarized into the famous formula of "Chinese learning for substance, and Western learning for use." People of the Westernization school were promoters of "Chinese substance and Western use." They advocated the adoption of "Western learning" under the major premise of upholding "Chinese learning" in carrying out the Westernization movement. In other words, they mainly adopted the capitalist production technique of the West, or improving the old productive forces, and they not only did not touch the old feudal relations of production, but instead, stubbornly defended this kind of relations as well as their superstructure. As for the Westernization movement itself, this intrinsic contradiction between its aim and practice was unsolvable.

The war of 1894 was not only an important epoch-making incident in modern Chinese history, but also an important turning point in the process of national awakening in modern times. Prior to this, China had been defeated

by England in the Opium War, by both England and France in the second opium war, and also by France in the Sino-French war, but they were after all still big Western powers. But then, China was actually defeated by Japan, a small island country in the East. After the war, the Qing government signed an unprecedented humiliating "Maguan Treaty" [Treaty of Shimonoseki] of national betrayal with Japan. After ceding territory, paying huge indemnities, opening up trading ports, and surrendering benefits and rights, China found itself in a more serious national crisis, and was in imminent danger of being partitioned. The struggle of people throughout the country against the "Maguan Treaty" gave an impetus to the upsurge of a reform movement. The symbol of the reform movement was the "Gongju petition." At that time, successful candidates at the provincial level were gathered in the capital to take the imperial exam. For the sake of explaining the necessity of rejecting this treaty as well as the reason why the country could not be saved unless it carried out reforms, Kang Youwei, a successful candidate from Guangdong Province, invited all the candidates from the 18 provinces to attend a mass meeting and discuss the submitting of a petition to the court. He personally drafted the manuscript, and in this 10,000-character petition, analyzed the dangerous situation of piecemeal encroachment and wholesale annexation by the big powers, and called for such measures as "issuing an imperial edict to rouse the morale of the country, moving the capital to reassure the country, training troops to strengthen the position of the country, and making political reform to transform the country" in order to "stop the payment of indemnities and resist foreign barbarians, and protect the territory as well as prolong the life of the country." At that time, more than 1,300 candidates signed the petition. This was the famous "Gongju petition" in modern Chinese history. Although this petition of the candidates did not reach the hands of Emperor Guangxu, and also could not prevent the rectification of the "Maguan Treaty," the bourgeois reformists represented by Kang Youwei, by means of the "Gongju petition," nevertheless pushed the ideological trend of reform into a political movement. Therefore, it could be said that the "Gongju petition," which occurred after the 1894 war, was a turning point of the abdication of the Westernization movement, which lasted 30 years, to the reform movement.

The reform movement, aimed at national salvation, developed from the criticism of the theory of "Chinese substance and Western use." Confronted by the crisis of partition after the 1894 war, the reformists, with intense sorrow, summed up the experiences and lessons in history. They realized that the former so-called Western learning was only "minor details and not the fundamental of Westernization," and nothing but "stealing the empty sound of the West and following the actual defects of China." The reform movement was basically different from the Westernization movement. It held high the patriotic banner of saving the country from subjugation and ensuring its survival, and reiterated the philosophical theory of "we will survive if we can change, we will perish if we cannot change." The reformists put forth the slogan of "saving the country from subjugation" to awaken the deaf and enlighten the benighted, and a patriotic mass movement to save the country from subjugation rapidly developed throughout the country. "Only reform can save the country, and only by learning from foreign countries can there be reform" became the social convention of the day.

The new learning, or Western learning, advocated by the reformists included natural science as well as social and political teachings of the capitalist West. However, the reform movement was also different from the ideological trend of reformism of the early period. The reformers of the early period made numerous concrete advocations and measures of reform, but the reformists developed a more systematic bourgeois reform program as well as teachings. Not only this, but in the criticism of old learning the reformists have also made use of the theory of evolution as well as the theory of natural rights as their ideological weapon, and this in particular was something the reformers of the early period were not equal to. In introducing the theory of evolution, the reformists stressed "natural selection," and inspired the masses to carry out constitutional reform and modernization, and to rise with force and spirit to save the country. In introducing the theory of natural rights, Yan Fu also stressed the standpoint of "the freedom of people is given by heaven," and used this to criticize feudal autocratic monarchy. Yan Fu pointed out: "People are the real masters of the country. Kings, dukes, generals, and prime ministers throughout the country are public servants." This could not be said to not be a bold challenge to the sanctity of imperial power at that time. However, the reformists were politically weak and theoretically feeble. Their teachings of constitutional reform and modernization used the vulgar theory of evolution as their theoretical foundation, and their theory of natural rights was only the theoretical basis for expounding constitutional monarchy, and they failed to arrive at the conclusion of overthrowing feudal autocratic monarchy and establishing a bourgeois republic. These capitalist ideology and teachings of the West learned by the reformists could only last a few rounds with feudalism in China. They were defeated by the reactionary alliance of imperialism and feudalism, and had to declare a retreat.

In pushing forward the upsurge of the reform movement, the 1894 war at the same time also put the bourgeois revolutionaries on China's political stage. When the war was still in progress, Sun Yat-sen, a pioneer of the Chinese democratic revolution, founded in Honolulu the first bourgeois revolutionary organization called the "Revive China Society." In the pledge for party members, he began to put forth the advocation of overthrowing the rule of the Qing Dynasty and "setting up a coalition government." After the signing of the "Maguan Treaty," Sun Yat-sen became keenly aware that the Qing Government was rotten to the core, and there was no hope of revitalizing the country. He, therefore, started to make preparations for an armed uprising. However, for a while, the influence of the activities of the revolutionaries was still not very strong. The failure of the political reform of 1898 proved that the course of reformism would get nowhere, and some people gradually changed direction from reformism to revolution. After the failure of the political reform of 1898, the Yihetuan movement was also defeated. This more glaringly exposed the reactionary features of the Qing government and it became the target of the people's revolution. Therefore, after the defeat of the Yihetuan movement, there was instead an upsurge in the revolutionary situation within the country. Just as Sun Yat-sen pointed out: "The prestige of the Qing court has been swept away without a trace, and the people have become more depressed as a result. The situation of the country is desperate, and getting more precarious each day. People with lofty ideals are all thinking

of saving the country, and this is the seed giving rise to revolutionary unrest." Therefore, revolution gradually became the main tendency of the times.

The revolutionaries also energetically propagated the theory of evolution as well as the theory of natural rights, but they took the American independence and the French revolution as their pattern, and copied the political program of bourgeois democratic republics from the West. They regarded overthrowing feudal autocratic monarchy and setting up a democratic republic as their revolutionary goal, directed the spearhead of criticism against feudal autocracy, and made a strict distinction between the revolution and the dynastic changes in history. Sun Yat-sen pointed out: "Any revolutionary, if he still thinks about the emperor, will bring about the destruction of the country." The shots of the Wuchang uprising eventually overthrew the last feudal dynasty in Chinese history. Since then, the idea of a democratic republic has struck root in the hearts of the people and developed into an irresistible historical current. This is an everlasting merit of the 1911 revolution.

Before the birth of the Communist Party of China, Sun Yat-sen was the last of the outstanding representatives of the Chinese people to seek the truth from the West. The bourgeois democratic revolution led by him, or the 1911 revolution, rendered meritorious service for the revolution. However, this revolution was also extremely unthorough. Although it could be said that the political program of the bourgeois democratic republic had started to be implemented in China, it nevertheless could not enable China to cast off the domination of imperialism and feudalism. The nationwide movement of the 1911 revolution was eventually also defeated.

After the Opium War of 1860, the Chinese people began their quest for the truth of national salvation from the West. Particularly after the 1894 war, the Chinese people also acquired such ideological weapons as the theory of evolution, the theory of natural rights, and the political program of bourgeois republic from the arsenal of the epoch of bourgeois revolution of the West, and reckoned that they could use them to resist the big powers. However, all these could not but end in defeat and bankruptcy. Harsh reality naturally caused the Chinese people to suspect the bourgeois culture of the West, and they began to feel the need to make a fresh start. However, where could they look for the truth of national salvation? "The salvos of the October Revolution brought us Marxism-Leninism." After going through all kinds of hardship, the Chinese people finally found this universally applicable truth. The great revolutionary forerunner Sun Yat-sen, who spent half his life in search for the truth of national salvation, was consequently disappointed, and in the end also turned to "learning from Russia." After 40 years of protracted struggle, practice, and repeated search, he eventually arrived at this scientific conclusion.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, as a result of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, the Chinese revolution took on an entirely new complexion, advanced from triumph to triumph, and eventually overthrew the longstanding domination of imperialism and feudalism in China. Consequently, the Chinese people could really lift up their heads, and always stand up proudly in the world.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

URBAN SCULPTURE EXHIBITION OPENS IN BEIJING

OW291403 Beijing XINHUA in English 1139 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--An exhibition of more than 300 models for China's new urban sculpture program opened here today at the China Art Gallery.

The model will be magnified into outdoor sculptures made of marble, granite, bronze, stainless steel and alloy to beautify Chinese cities.

Displays for the one-month show were selected from over 2,000 designs by sculptors from more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

The planned statues include figures of veteran revolutionaries, patriots, scientists, writers, artists and military leaders.

The late Chinese leaders Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Chen Yi and Liao Chengzhi are featured, as are Genghis Khan and Hsuan-tsang, a Chinese monk of Tang Dynasty and translator of buddhist scriptures.

Also to be immortalized are foreigners including Karl Marx, Edgar Snow, author of "Red Star Over China" and Canadian Doctor Norman Bethune, whose bust will be carved on a stone atop a mountain in Hebei Province.

Some works will depict historical events such as the liberation of Chongqing, peasant uprisings, and the rape of Nanjing by Japanese troops. Others will be purely decorative sculptures for parks, gardens, buildings, street-corners and beaches.

In recent years, China has decided to promote an urban sculpture program to help beautify its cities. At present there are 500 professional sculptors who will be aided in this program by amateurs throughout the country.

Also exhibited are models and photographs of major outdoor sculptures erected since the founding of the People's Republic. A total of 326 sculptures have been built in the past 34 years, 194 of which were erected since 1978, according to a survey in 16 Chinese cities.

CSO: 4005/558

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLICY TO CHERISH INTELLECTUALS URGED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Feb 84 p 1

[Commentary: "Intellectuals Must Be Cherished as Fearlessly as Chen Xiuyun [7115 4423 0061]"]

[Text] In the second edition of today's paper, we published a long dispatch, entitled "She Is Smiling." The article reported on Chen Xiuyun, secretary of the party branch at the rectifier equipment plant in Harbin Municipality. Against all kinds of pressure, she reinstated and supported An Zhendong [1344 2182 2639] and enabled him to demonstrate his intelligence and ability and to achieve heart-moving deeds in four modernizations construction. This story shows us one truth: for our undertakings to prosper, the leading cadres at the basic levels must first recognize talent and earnestly cherish and trust intellectuals.

The basic level collectives are the cells of socialist construction. Thousands and tens of thousands of intellectuals are working and learning at these collectives and contributing their efforts for the socialist construction cause. Yet, the leading cadres are also their immediate supervisors and they find it difficult to do many things and solve many problems when they have to stand up to these supervisors and do not simply nod their heads. For this reason, they often feel that there is no room for their efforts. This is currently a matter giving many intellectuals the worst headache.

We ask that all leading cadres of the party working at the basic levels please read this "She Is Smiling" dispatch! Please see how Chen Xiuyun treated An Zhendong! Under extremely difficult conditions and disregarding pressures from various sides and slanderous gossips, she reinstated and supported An Zhendong with great courage, provided all kinds of favorable conditions for his creative work, solved his lodging problem, and took the responsibility for his very dangerous work of the trial manufacturing of explosive proof rectifiers until finally his historically mishandled case was resolved and he was able to receive a redress. What courage and what understanding she displayed! How unselfish and fearless she was! We are proud that the party has trained such good basic-level cadre. Chen Xiuyun has the courage to uphold the party's principle persistently, the bravery to seek truth from facts and the spirit of cherishing and using talents. She is the model for all leading cadres at the basic levels to emulate.

The firm implementation of the policy on intellectuals and cherishing, trusting, using and promoting intellectuals must start from the basic level. At present, the principal problem of implementing the policy on intellectuals is still to oppose the "left," and the long-existent problem of "leftist" poisoning in treating intellectuals must be eliminated. This requires the party cadres working at the basic levels to truly unify their ideology with the principles and policies of the party Central Committee on intellectuals established since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Congress, to trust and use intellectuals with courage and fully develop their effect in the four modernizations construction, to make exceptions in the use of intellectuals with outstanding contributions, to provide them with special treatment in wages and lodging where conditions permit, and not to insist on equalitarianism. This requires perseverance, courage to sail against the wind, courage to eliminate "leftist" interference, and courage to resist gossip from various areas. As long as one carries on according to party principles and policies, one should not be afraid what other people say. Chen Xiuyun had the courage to do all this during years which were as chaotic as those we had and under such difficult and complex conditions. Today, the party Central Committee has reiterated and established a series of correct general and specific policies. Why should we still have any misgivings?

Wish that all party cadres at the basic levels be like Chen Xiuyun and strive to be the Bo Le [a person in Chinese classics who had the ability to recognize fine horses] of the four modernizations construction and truly achieve "having the courage to recognize fine horses and the fearlessness to protect talents."

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CSO: 4005/480

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FOURTH MEDICAL COLLEGE STRENGTHENS POLITICO IDEOLOGICAL WORK

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Feb 84 p 1

[Article by Reporter Lie Bingqi [0491 3521 3823] and Correspondent Dai Chao [2071 6389]: "Do Not Hide Defects In Front of Glory; Expose Contradictions Amidst Voices of Praise; The Fourth Medical College Further Strengthens Politico ideological Work"]

[Text] "Various places emulate the Fourth Medical College. The Fourth Medical College must climb another level higher." This is the joint determination of the teachers, students and staff workers of the Fourth Medical College. They do not hide their defects amidst their glory and they expose their contradictions amidst voices of praise. When the new year began, the college immediately called a political work meeting to conscientiously examine gaps and existing problems in their politico ideological work and made the decision to strive to create a new situation of politico ideological work in the new year.

The party committee at the college believes that, while various places are emulating the Four Medical College, the cadres of the college must maintain a clear head. The committee proposed "three sees." The first is that, seeing the difficulty of the politico ideological work in the new year, a determination must be made to strive for the work of the Fourth Medical College to climb another level higher. The second is that, seeing the imbalance of the political ideological work in the Fourth Medical College, every means must be used to strengthen the politico ideological work of the several dozen departments and offices and dispersed personnel. The third is that, seeing the unsuitability of the political working ranks, efforts must be made to improve the quality of the political working cadres and the operating efficiency of the working organizations.

As soon as this new year began, all the teachers, students and staff workers spontaneously presented high and strict requirements for themselves in political ideological work. On 3 January, the Department of Ophthalmology of the associated No 2 Campus was judged as an advanced unit. That same evening, Deputy Director Du of the department heard that a peasant came to the department for an eye operation last year and 6 months later, a broken needle was found to have been left in his eye. Disregarding any effect that the exposure of the mistake might have on the reputation of the unit, the department specially sent persons to the rural village in Qian County

100 li away 3 days later to visit the patient. When it was found that the incident actually occurred, they sincerely offered their apology to the patient and his family and also compensated the patient for the money he spent later in treating his eye.

On New Year's Day, four first-year students of the first brigade put on their civilian clothes and went to the Xi'an Restaurant to eat with some old schoolmates outside the college. After several hours of eating and drinking, they still did not leave. When the service personnel expressed their opinions, they actually kicked up a row. When the college heard about it later, it believed that the students of the college were in error and had some responsibility although they had not been the principal ones kicking up the row. The party committee of the brigade gave them a serious educational criticism and also sent a cadre with them to the restaurant to apologize. In order to improve relationships between the military and civilians and improve the awakening of the students in their affection for the civilians and in obeying discipline, the brigade has organized the entire student body to visit the Xi'an Restaurant in groups on a specified schedule to engage in sanitation and service work. At the same time, it has organized all the people to examine their ideology and activities through this incident and to see if they could all be like the comrades of the Zhanghua and Huashan collective organizations in the way they rushed to deal with an emergency and if they could make strict requirements on themselves all the time and create a model and leading effect in everything they do. The college also placed this incident in the political work meeting of the entire college for discussion and asked everyone to look back and search for weak links in their work and to tighten and refine their ideological work even more.

5974
CSO: 4005/480

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

TV AWARD RECIPIENTS CONGRATULATED--Beijing, 27 (XINHUA)--A ceremony to present the second "Popular TV Golden Eagle Awards" was held at the Zhongnanhai auditorium on the afternoon of 27 April. Wang Shoudao, Zhao Yimin, Fang Qiang, Du Yide and Li Kaiting present prizes, certificates and cash awards to the award winners. Deng Liqun, director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, telephoned the ceremony to extend his congratulations to the award winners. [Xue Jianhua] [Excerpt] [OW280012 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1745 GMT 27 Apr 84]

CSO: 4005/558

EAST REGION

FUJIAN GOVERNOR COURTS VISITS BY TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Feb 84 p 1

[Article by Liu Zhenze [0491 2182 3419]: "Fujian Governor Hu Ping [5170 1627] Courts Visits by Taiwan Compatriots in Radio Broadcast"]

[Text] With the Spring Festival drawing near, Governor Hu Ping made a broadcast to our Taiwan compatriots on the other side of the straits offering congratulations and wishing them domestic felicity and material progress. He represented the Fujian Province People's Government in reiterating to the officials of the Taiwan government and the Taiwan compatriots the invitation to people from all walks of life to use any means available to them to come to Fujian to look around, exchange views, and chat about provincial matters in order to contribute their energies to the great endeavor of peaceful reunification of the homeland.

Governor Hu Ping introduced to the Taiwan compatriots last year's gratifying achievements in opening to the outside and enlivening the domestic economy. After this, he said that Fujian and Taiwan have very close historical, geographic and economic relationships, so that we ought to make a greater contribution to the major undertaking of peaceful reunification of the homeland. In October of 1981, Xiang Nan [7309 0589], responsible member of the Fujian CPC Provincial Committee suggested that Fujian and Taiwan should immediately establish contact. Now, our representatives of the Fujian Provincial People's Government have repeatedly issued invitations to the officials of the Taiwan provincial government and to Taiwan compatriots, welcoming Taiwan people of all fields and from all walks of life to use whatever means they can to come to Fujian to look it over, whether to visit relatives, sightsee, travel, invest, establish factories or to teach, work, study or be trained, in all cases, we will extent a welcome, provide enthusiastic treatment, provide all conveniences, and guarantee freedom of entrance and exit. At the same time, we also invite Taiwan compatriots to express their valuable opinions on economic construction.

Hu Ping said that 1979, the Fujian provincial government has already established Taiwan compatriot reception centers at Sansha, Pingtan, Huian and Dongshan, and has established Taiwan compatriot travel agencies at Fuzhou, Xiamen and Quanzhou. We have been pleased to see that Taiwan compatriots have been coming in ever greater numbers to Fujian to travel, sightsee, visit relatives and see friends, and that there has been mutual progress in understanding and feelings

of kinship. Chairperson Deng Yingzhao spoke at a New Year tea party of the CPPCC and Premier Zhao Ziyang recently spoke during his US visit, both repeating the methods and policy of peaceful reunification of the homeland and expressing the aspirations of all the Chinese people, including the Taiwan compatriots. It is hoped that the Taiwan authorities will evaluate the times and conditions, forego their previous suspicions, and follow the path of KMT-CPC cooperation for a third time to permit an early, peaceful reunification of Taiwan and the mainland and permit relatives on both sides of the straits to enjoy an early reunification.

11582

CSO: 4005/454

EAST REGION

KEY DISCIPLINES SELECTED FOR SCIENCE CONSTRUCTION

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 84 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Lai Rennan [6351 0117 0589]: "Fujian Province Selects Nine Disciplines as Province-Level Key Subjects"]

[Text] This reporter learned at the recently convened Provincial Higher Education Work Conference that Fujian province has chosen 16 of the 78 academic disciplines in the province's full time colleges and higher education schools and has initially selected 9 of them as the first group for a pilot program in construction of key disciplines.

The scientists in these 9 academic disciplines generally are in the forefront of science and technology and have relatively high scholarly achievements. These disciplines are of an academic echelon which has higher academic standards and a more rational structure; they have a greater amount of experimental equipment; they have a relatively clear scientific direction, have greater scientific achievements and are able to accommodate master's degree research students. In the academic forefront of these disciplines are the famous entomologist Professor Zhao Xiufu [6392 0208 1788] who is a prominent scholar of the Fujian College of Agriculture's Entomology Department. There is the famous sugar cane researcher Professor Zhou Keyong [0719 0668 3279] who is in the forefront of the scientific echelon of crop cultivation work at the Fujian Agriculture and Forestry College. There is the author of "Zhongguo Mazuo-Hemp Plants of China" and deputy director of the Provincial Agronomy Society, Professor Lu Haoran [4151 3185 3544] who is in the scientific forefront of crop breeding work at the agricultural college. There is the great scientific echelon force of the Fujian Teacher's College Department of English Language and Literature. There is the professor of developmental biology at Fujian Teacher's College Ding Hanbo [0002 3352 3134] who is in the forefront of science and who is the deputy director of the All-China Higher Education Biology Teaching Materials Editorial Commission and a well-known research zoologist. In addition, there also is the structural engineering work of the Fujian University Engineering Department, the electrical machinery and electrical implement work of the Fujian University Electrical Machinery Department, the pathology and anatomy work of Fujian Medical College, and the forestry work of the Fujian Forestry College.

These province-controlled key sciences will form the backbone of strengthened science construction in province-controlled higher education, so there must be support and preference given to provincial manpower, materials and finances, as well as such areas as foreign study and foreign training and the recruiting of domestic and foreign experts. We must simultaneously request that these key sciences of the province within a fixed future period reach international advanced standards in education and scientific research and catch up to advanced world standards in certain scientific research projects.

The province's key academic disciplines are evaluated every so many years, and if a long period passes without producing outstanding results or if the management is poor, then the status as a major discipline will be revoked. At the same time, according to the principle of few but superior, each higher education institution will select a few disciplines with relatively good foundations to be the school's key disciplines, carry out strengthened construction, produce some outstanding accomplishments and promote them as province-level major disciplines.

11582
CSO: 4005/454

EAST REGION

XIAMEN ARMY-PEOPLE JOINTLY CONSTRUCT CIVILITY STATIONS

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 84 p 1

[Article: "Xiamen Army-People Jointly Construct 120 Civility Stations"]

[Text] The Xiamen city army-peopple joint activities in constructing socialist spiritual civilization are rapidly developing. Since March of last year, there already are 121 army-peopple jointly constructed civility stations throughout the city. From the 5th to the 7th of this month, the Xiamen city party committee, city government and local army units convened a meeting to exchange experiences and asked that by March this movement be expanded to one-third of the villages and small towns of the city in order to enable the army-peopple joint construction of spiritual civilization movement to get into full swing.

The Xiamen city army-peopple jointly constructed civility stations not only are in the countryside but also are in schools, factories, neighborhoods, enterprise units and public agency units. Their joint construction activities during the last year have produced obvious accomplishments.

One accomplishment is the strengthening of ideological-political work and the effective raising of the socialist consciousness of the masses. The Wen'an neighborhood and a naval unit stationed in Xiamen jointly constructed neighborhood civility stations and brought spiritual civilization construction into the homes. Inhabitants of 17 families or neighborhoods had relatively serious contradictions, and after careful ideological work, 15 of them became reconciled and two had reduced contradictions. Over 4,000 families in all the neighborhoods were evaluated as five-good families, or 88 percent of the total number, and 17 families received commendations from the All-China Women's Federation and from the province, city and prefecture governments. The vast majority of jointly constructed civility stations established cultural centers to conduct mass culture and entertainment activities, repress unhealthy practices and achieve a clearcut turn for the better in the practices of the village (plants) and the people.

A second achievement is the assessment of punishments for filth, messiness and poor standards and the initial steps in transforming the environmental conditions. In Tongan Guoyuan Commune, road passing by Lizilin village was a mess, and after the start of army-peopple joint construction of civility activities, they added over 100 cubic meters of gravel, dug irrigation ditches, laid culverts and build it into a smooth village road.

A third achievement is the promotion of material civilization construction and the undertaking of assorted tasks. Last year, with army unit help, the Hecuo brigade established an agriculture technology advisory bureau, completed an enterprise responsibility system, overcame serious natural disasters, had an abundant harvest, and the various trades were even more prosperous. After the Lianban brigade began joint construction of civility village activities, not only did production develop, the brigade's planned production rate and the long term birth control rate both reached 100 percent fulfillment.

A fourth achievement was closer army-government relations. The locally stationed army unit that helped Lianban brigade jointly construct the civility village made long-term appointments of specialists to provide aid in helping the brigade conduct its tasks, so that the company provides guarantees for the brigade and the squad provides guarantees for the households, with focus on providing help for the production activities of the families of military heroes, five guarantee households (childless and infirm old persons who are guaranteed food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses) and households in difficulty. The brigade party branch also frequently organized commune members to help the army units in carrying out sideline production and in performing good deeds.

11582
CSO: 4005/454

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

LIANG XIANG INSPECTS UNIVERSITY WORKSITE

HK251320 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Recently, comrades including Liang Xiang, mayor of Shenzhen City, inspected the Shenzhen University worksite. The construction of the university is being stepped up. They also listened to the reports on the construction of eight cultural facilities in Lze Denzhen special zone.

After listening to the reports, Liang Xiang pointed out: The construction of the eight cultural facilities must be firmly grasped. All projects must be done even more quickly and even better.

Of the eight cultural facilities in Shenzhen City, the construction of the library, the museum, the science museum, the gymnasium, the science and technology hall, and Shenzhen University has commenced. The speed of the construction of the Shenzhen University is the highest. This project started on 4 February and by 15 April, work valued at 50 percent of the investment in the first phase of the project had been completed. It is estimated that the construction will be completed and the premises made available to the users on 10 August this year.

The construction of the library has progressed more quickly. The foundation work for the museum has been completed. The construction of the main buildings of the science museum, the gymnasium, and the science and technology hall will begin at the end of this month or at the beginning of next month. A geological survey of the information center is being carried out.

CSO: 4005/555

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN DEVELOPS LARGE-SCALE TRAINING OF CADRES

HK250418 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] The work of cadre training in our province has developed from the form of training cadres in rotation to that of training cadres on a large-scale and regular basis. With a view to pushing this work forward, the organization and propaganda departments of the provincial CPC committee have made proposals on strengthening the training of cadres in the days to come.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the work of training cadres in the province has been renewed and strengthened rapidly. By the end of the past year, the tasks for training cadres in rotation had been basically completed. However, of the 790,000 cadres throughout the province, 37 percent have an educational level of junior middle school or less. In order to implement the spirit of the national conference on cadre training work, between 17 and 28 April the organization and propaganda departments of the provincial CPC committee held a meeting to sum up and exchange experience in training cadres on a large-scale and regular basis and to study and make proposals on strengthening the future training of cadres.

The meeting urged party organizations at various levels to further deepen their understanding of the strategic significance of cadre training work and to pay close attention to the implementation of the plans for the training of cadres. In the first 3 years between 1983 and 1990, it is necessary to manage to run party schools and cadres schools on a regular basis and it is necessary to consolidate and develop universities and colleges, technical secondary schools, and special training courses, and to give full play to encouraging the various forces in society to run schools, that is, to train 50,000 cadres a year. The assumption for the last 5 years is to further improve quality on the basis of a stable training system and to train 50,000 cadres every year, or 250,000 cadres overall during this period. Hence, by 1990 there will be 400,000 cadres who have received fairly regular education or training. This will help to significantly raise the political and professional quality of the ranks of cadres in the province and also help build a sound contingent of cadres for rejuvenating the province's economy.

CSO: 4005/555

NORTH REGION

YOUNG WORKERS IN BEIJING DISCUSS POPULAR FILMS

OW241351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 24 April (XINHUA)--Discussions on popular films among young workers in Beijing have led them to exchange views on life and how young people should live and work, according to recent reports in the BEIJING DAILY and other papers.

The Capital Iron and Steel Company alone has 230 film criticism groups, set up since early 1983, which have written over 600 articles on 46 films.

One of the films popular among young people is "Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo and Violet" about young truck drivers in a steel plant running at a loss. Controversial discussion arose among workers at the Beijing Iron and Steel Company on the male lead, Liu Sijia, a skilled truck driver.

Like many other young people in China, Liu's hopes were frustrated during the chaotic years of the "cultural revolution." Although he seems to just muddle along, taking things easy, in his innermost thoughts, Liu hopes to accomplish something for society and the people.

Liu's courage and determination are put to the test when the oil drums loaded on another driver's truck catch fire and the spreading flames threaten to cause a major catastrophe. Liu drives the truck at top speed away from the factory area with flames licking round the driver's cabin. The truck finally explodes near a pond and Liu leaps out in the nick of time unhurt.

Some young workers praised Liu as a typical example of youth in the 80's, while others pointed out that Liu and his friends sold buns on the streets round the factory and neglected the warnings of the factory leadership. [Paragraph as received]

However, most of the young workers agreed that Liu stood for reform of factory management and hope for progress. These are all qualities admirable in a young man, but they said, at times he was arrogant and insubordinate. While he should be praised for his bravery and his concern for the collective, his faults should be rectified, they said.

Beijing workers also discussed the recent film "Long Live Youth," which portrays a group of senior middle school girls in the early 50's. Rejoicing in the new

prospects of life opened to them with the birth of a new China, the girls work with an infectious youthful zeal and help one another with genuine friendship.

Many Beijing workers say that they should work with the same revolutionary zeal.

Worker film critics in Shanghai often conduct extensive surveys and opinion polls among the audiences on such topics as "how can Chinese-made films touch the hearts of young workers?"; "what is the film image you like best?"; and, "why are films on industrial topics not so popular?"

Zhang Junxiang, director of the Shanghai Municipal Film Bureau, cited this as a good example of studying social opinions to improve film production, so as to make up for the inadequacy of administrative leadership.

CSO: 4000/338

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG PROCURATORATE WORK REPORT

SK240552 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Apr 84 p 3

[*"Excerpts"* of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Procuratorate Work Report delivered by Chief Procurator Yu Jian at the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress on 26 March 1984]

[Text] Fellow deputies:

I totally agree with the provincial government work report given by Governor Chen Lei and the provincial people's congress standing committee work report given by Vice Chairman Chen Yuanzhi. Now I will give a brief report on the province's procuratorial work done since the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress.

In 1983, the procuratorial organs throughout the province resolutely implemented the two decisions of the NPC Standing Committee on strictly punishing criminals who have seriously undermined public security, continued to carry out the decision of the NPC Standing Committee on strictly punishing criminals who have seriously undermined the economy and, under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee and the Supreme People's Procuratorate and under the supervision of the provincial people's congress standing committee, extensively conducted the various fields of procuratorial work focusing on the central task of dealing severe blows to economic and other criminals. Procuratorates at all levels throughout the province scored significant achievements in the battle of dealing severe blows to criminals. The struggle to strictly punish serious economic criminals was deepened, the law and discipline procuratorial work which directly struggles against law and discipline violations and the law supervision work which ensures the unified implementation of state law and protects the sanctity of the legal system progressed every day, the procuratorates at forest areas and reclamation areas already playing their roles comprehensively, and the political consciousness and professional competence of procuratorial cadres and policemen enhanced. The extensive procuratorial work effectively safeguarded the socialist legal system, and protected and promoted the provincial socialist modernization emphasizing economic construction.

Mobilize Forces From All Quarters and Deal Relentless Blows to Criminals

In the struggle against serious criminals, the masses of procuratorial cadres and policemen conscientiously implemented the principle of "punishing strictly

and promptly without letting one escape" according to law, and corrected the somewhat inefficient methods in dealing severe blows to criminals. Taking the two decisions of the NPC Standing Committee on strictly punishing criminals who have seriously undermined public security and the provincial people's congress standing committee's "Revolution on Dealing Severe Blows to Criminals and Striving To Achieve a Fundamental Turn for the Better in Public Security" as powerful weapons, the procuratorial organs of the province plunged with a militant attitude into the struggle against criminals who have seriously undermined public security.

Procuratorial organs at all levels transferred a great number of cadres and policemen to cooperate with public security and other judicial organs to work in the frontline of the battle. At the same time, they concentrated their efforts on the strengthening of the investigation-approval-arrest and the investigation-prosecution work and accelerated handling of arrested criminals. Under the premise of abiding by law procedures, procuratorial organs worked in close coordination with public security organs and courts, and strived to gain the initiative, familiarize themselves with the cases as quickly as possible, keep abreast of evidence and endorse arrests and file prosecution rapidly, thus greatly accelerating the handling of cases. In the intense work to handle cases, the masses of procuratorial cadres and policemen forgot food and sleep, worked day and night and tried their utmost to ensure the quality and speed of the work. Effectively performing their function of law supervision, procuratorial organs ensured the quality of the handling of cases, saw to it that the targets of attack were accurate, and strived to prevent omissions and mistakes as much as possible. They strictly abided by law in conducting investigations, endorsing arrests and filing prosecutions and prevented mistakes and omissions to guarantee the smooth progress of the struggle to deal blows to serious criminals.

In the struggle to deal blows to criminals, the overwhelming majority of the state personnel abided by the law and discipline and took the initiative in joining in the struggle. However, there were some personnel who abused their power to seek personal gains at the expense of the masses' interests. Some shielded criminals and even went along with them in their evil deeds. A very small number of personnel degenerated and became serious criminals. Although the number of such personnel was small, their problems were serious, their influence was bad, and they caused great damage to the sanctity of the state legal system and the prestige of state organs. In the past year, procuratorial organs at all levels investigated and handled the cases of state personnel who bent the law for the benefit of relatives or friends, extorted confessions by torture, release criminals without permission, framed others with false evidence, violated the law to detain and ransack people, framed people on false charges, and neglected their duties. With the handling of these cases, healthy trends were boosted and evil trends checked. In handling the cases, many cadres eliminated interference, resisted the cold wind and, bearing the interests of the state and the people firmly in mind, were upright and had the courage to resolutely struggle against law violations and crimes. Under the leadership of CPC committees, discipline inspection commissions and other public security and judicial organs also exerted concerted efforts in handling such cases to make the work progress smoothly.

The prison procuratorial work, which covers the supervision of the law enforcement of prisons, lockups for prisoners awaiting trial, and reformatories and the investigations and handling of persons subjected to reform and reeducation through labor who commit crimes again, also played an important role in the struggle against criminals. Major cases of persons subjected to reform and reeducation through labor who had escaped and committed crimes again were handled. All prisons cooperated in educating prisoners on policies and laws, and advocated activities to get confessions, inform against other offenders, and unearth other crimes, thus promoting the work to reform, divide, and demoralize criminals. In the past year, procuratorial organs handled a great number of complaints people made in their letters and visits, publicized and explained state law and policies, and effectively worked in coordinating the struggle against economic and other criminals.

Thanks to concentrated blows to serious criminals, public security was remarkably improved, once rampant crimes were checked, and the people enhanced their sense of security. However, we should remain clear-headed and refrain from overestimating our work. We should particularly see the great gap between our work and the demands of the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee. In continuously carrying out the struggle, procuratorial organs throughout the province should more resolutely spearhead their attack on criminals who have seriously undermined public security, deal relentless blows to them, handle them strictly and promptly according to law, and thoroughly exterminate all evils. In the meantime, they should take the laws as powerful weapons to comprehensively tackle public security problems. In the struggle, particular attention should be paid to the laws. We should conscientiously enforce criminal law, criminal procedural law, and the two decisions of the NPC standing committee, and deal sure, accurate and relentless blows, particularly accurate blows, so as to strike at criminals more accurately and effectively.

Deal Blows to Serious Economic Crimes and Safeguard Economic Construction

Under the direct leadership of CPC committees, procuratorates at all levels throughout the province continued to implement the decisions of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the NPC standing committee on dealing resolute blows to serious economic criminal activities, battled against economic and other crimes, and achieved new progress in the struggle against economic crimes after we had achieved fairly good results in 1982. In 1983, the procuratorial organs directly investigated and handled cases of embezzlement, bribery and reckless lumbering incidents caused due to neglect of responsibilities, and some serious economic crimes of profiteering and racketeering which the higher levels had assigned them to handle, recovering more than 2.83 million yuan, 130,000 jin of grain, and 2,350 cubic meters of timber for the state, punishing a number of serious economic criminals strictly and promptly, and effectively safeguarding the province's socialist economic construction.

In the struggle against serious economic crimes, procuratorial organs of the province imporved their competence in handling economic criminal cases and made new progress in investigating and handling major and appalling cases. As a result, some serious economic criminals of the most heinous offenses were punished according to law, and new breakthroughs were made in some "dead angles" and "dead areas." In the past, the struggle against economic crimes

involved only cases in the commodity circulation field and economic units, grassroots units in most cases, and few leading organs were investigated. Last year, procuratorial organs at all levels paid close attention to the weak links, concentrated efforts on unearthing economic crimes in leading organs and comparatively large enterprises and establishments on all fronts, and achieved significant progress.

Bearing in mind the fact that our province is one of the important forestry production bases of the country, procuratorial organs paid close attention to striking at reckless lumbering and damage of state forest resources in the struggle against serious economic crimes. They investigated 391 cases of reckless lumbering last year, concluded 365 cases by the end of last year, and prosecuted 276 criminals. The handling of such cases was important to stopping the evil trend of reckless lumbering.

At present, economic crimes are still very serious and the struggle against serious economic crimes remains acute. Some comrades, however, lack an adequate understanding of this situation. Their work is inefficient and their blows to serious economic crimes are rather light and ineffective. We should attach importance to such problems and step up efforts to solve them.

Improve the Quality of the Procuratorial Contingent in the Course of the Struggle

Having stood severe tests and temper in the struggle against economic and other crimes, the provincial procuratorial contingent took on a new look characterized by unprecedented vigor. The year 1983 was a year in which the number of model persons and advanced deeds emerging from procuratorial organs was the largest and the political and professional competence of cadres and policemen was the highest since the reestablishment of procuratorial organs. What is particularly worth mentioning is that a "Lei Feng-type procuratorial cadre"--Comrade Sha Tao--appeared in our province's procuratorial contingent. Sha Tao was an outstanding representative of the advanced persons on the procuratorial front. His communist spirit of being loyal to the people, working diligently and disregarding his own benefit, fame and safety was highly appraised by the party and the people. The Supreme People's Procuratorate conferred a title of honor--"Lei Feng-type procuratorial cadre"--on Comrade Sha Tao, the provincial CPC committee admitted him to the party posthumously and made a decision calling on all the party members and cadres of the province to learn from Comrade Sha Tao, and the provincial government approved naming him as a revolutionary martyr. Procuratorial organs' activities to learn from Comrade Sha Tao, which were launched in December last year, have greatly promoted the building of the province's procuratorial contingent. Among the procuratorial cadres and policemen, advanced collectives and individuals who are capable of fighting hard battles have emerged one after another. In addition, we conscientiously conducted "three consolidations" at procuratorial organs and eliminated the "three types of persons" from them, and seriously dealt with a few cadres and policemen who were found to have violated law and discipline so as to maintain the purity and reliability of the procuratorial contingent. In the course of the struggle, procuratorial organs strengthened their contingents in accordance with the four requirements, educated cadres and policemen on the principles of abiding by laws, enforcing laws strictly, investigating all law violations, and resolutely acting according to law; enhanced their sense of respect for the socialist legal system; and urged

them to put into practice in the struggle the principle of taking facts as the basis and law as the criterion.

Procuratorial organs have scored certain achievements in their work since the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, but there are still many shortcomings and problems. Not being good at correctly using laws as weapons, some procuratorial cadres fail to enforce the laws strictly when investigating and handling cases. In certain fields of work, there exists ineffective and improper supervision. We will earnestly change such a situation in our future work.

Fellow deputies, 1984 is a year in which all fronts of the province should exert great efforts to create a new situation. Procuratorial organs throughout the province should work ceaselessly, study conscientiously, sum up experiences, enhance their understanding, strengthen their fighting will, and, on the basis of consolidated achievements already scored, make good preparations in all fields to usher in still more arduous and complicated tasks and make greater contributions in order to ensure socialist modernization focusing on economic construction, to promote the three fundamental turns for the better, and to safeguard the socialist legal system.

CSO: 4005/557

NORTHWEST REGION

CIRCULAR ON NATIONALITY UNITY EDUCATION ISSUED

HK271400 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Excerpts] On 24 April, the regional CPC committee issued a circular appealing to all units throughout the region to conscientiously launch the activities of nationality unity education month this year.

The circular said: The basic content of the year's nationality unity education month is to conscientiously implement the guidelines laid down by the third regional CPC congress, to study Marxist-Leninist theory on nationality in depth and in a systematic way, to firmly adopt a correct concept on nationality, to conscientiously overcome various erroneous ideological tendencies, to further carry out the party's nationality policy, to improve socialist nationality relations which is characterized by equality, unity and mutual aid, to make the idea that the Han nationality and other nationalities cannot stand apart from each other become a firm faith of the people, to enhance the patriotic consciousness of the people of all nationalities to a higher degree, and to strengthen unity among nationalities in depth and more extensively.

The circular emphasized: The crux to the success of the nationality unity education month is that party organizations at all levels must unremittingly enhance their understanding of the great significance of the implementation of the party's nationality policy and of the strengthening of nationality unity.

The circular said: In light of the experience obtained last year, we must devote greater efforts to this year's nationality unity education month, make the drive more successful, and launch the activities more extensively and in down-to-earth manner.

1. We must concentrate our efforts and launch an extensive drive to enhance our people's understanding of Marxist theory on nationality and of the party's nationality policy.
2. It is necessary to conscientiously and comprehensively examine the progress of the implementation of nationality policy last year.
3. It is necessary to launch various propaganda and educational drives and organize various activities to enhance friendship between different nationalities.

4. It is necessary to closely integrate the activities of the nationality unity education month with the current party rectification as well as the drive to build civilized units in various circles.

5. Nationality unity education activities must be launched in a big way but in a down-to-earth manner. We must make full use of newspapers, broadcasting services, television programs, books and journals, wall newspapers, blackboard newspapers, slide shows, display windows, and other means of propaganda, and music, painting, opera, songs and dances, and other artistic forms.

6. It is necessary to strengthen our leadership over the activities of the nationality unity education month.

CSO: 4005/556

NORTHWEST REGION

OFFICIAL ON LOCAL MANAGEMENT GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS

HK020715 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] This morning, (Song Huahong), deputy director of the regional civil affairs department, made a report to the sixth session of the standing committee of the Sixth Regional People's Congress on the work of separating commune management from government administration and of establishing township governments.

Since the end of 1982, the regional authorities have selected eight communes in Turpan, Shufu, Bole and Urumqi Counties for carrying out the work of separating commune management from government administration and have established eight prefectoral neighborhood committees, 45 township neighborhood committees, and 320 village neighborhood committees. This has strengthened and improved partly leadership over rural work, the building of basic-level party organizations, and the building of basic-level organs of power. As a result, the functions and role of basic-level organs of power can be brought into play, the decisionmaking rights of collective economic organizations are protected, the masses are active in their work, and favorable conditions have been created for the development of the rural economy.

There has been improvement in social order and other aspects of work in the rural areas, and the masses are glad about this.

(Song Huahong) said: On the basis of the trial work of separating commune management from government administration, it is necessary to pay close attention to the work of building township organs of power. The regional authorities have decided that the trial work of separating commune management from government administration should be started in May and carried out in all townships in August and that this work should be completed in two stages. Therefore, various localities are required:

1. To do a good job in propaganda work so that the masses can understand the importance of separating commune management from government administration and of building township organs of power and take an active part in this work.
2. To combine the building of township organs of power with the overall situation, to fully adopt a democratic work style, and to strictly abide by the law of election.

3. To implement the principles for reform; to reduce the number of cadres without dividing organs; to enable leading bodies of township governments to be more revolutionized, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent; and to prevent people of three categories from entering leading bodies.

4. To combine the building of township organs of power with production so as to promote production.

5. To establish a personal responsibility system in township governments, to work out regulations and rules, to raise work efficiency, and to gain marked improvement in various aspects to work.

CSO: 4005/556

NORTHWEST REGION

SECRETARY EMPHASIZES ROLE OF UNITED FRONT WORK

HK300542 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] When addressing a regional conference on implementation of the policy on united front work and the collection and compilation of historical source materials which opened this morning, Tomur Dawamat, secretary of the regional CPC committee, pointed out that it is necessary to eliminate the influence of leftist thinking, attach more importance to the implementation of the policy on united front work as a pressing task, get rid of the dilatory style of work and the practice of shifting responsibility onto others, take real action to strengthen leadership over the implementation of the policy on united front work, conscientiously solve some existing difficulties and problems, and do a good and meticulous job in implementing the policy on united front work.

This conference was jointly convened by the CPPCC regional committee and the united front work department of the regional CPC committee according to a decision by the regional CPC committee. The [words indistinct] of the conference are to transfer, study and implement the guideline laid down by the central conference concerned; to further enhance the participants' understanding of the importance of united front work, the work of the CPPCC committee, and the [word indistinct] of the policy on united front work; to sum up experience and exchange views; to work out various measures; to do a better job in implementing the policy on united front work; and to conscientiously carry out the collection and compilation of historical source materials.

Ba Dai, member of the standing committee of the regional CPC committee, presided over the conference. And Meng Shulin, vice chairman of the CPPCC regional committee, transmitted during the conference the guideline laid down by the conference on implementation of the policy on united front work convened by the CPPCC national committee.

CSO: 4005/556

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

TAIWAN SHELLED JAPANESE SHIP TO HURT SINO-U.S. TIES

OW221220 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Following is a news item just transmitted by XINHUA: The No 5 Toyofuji, a Japanese merchant ship, was hit by a shell on 11 March as it was waiting outside Fuzhou port for the tide to ebb so it could enter the port. According to concrete evidence obtained from observations by our local departments concerned at the scene, the incident was committed by the Taiwan authorities' troops stationed in (Nangangtang) on Mazu. The shell hit the deck and caused damage to 20 automobiles, but fortunately no one was injured.

After the incident, our port administrative department guided the Japanese ship to anchor at Mawei port at 1000 hours on the same day. However, on 13 March the Taiwan authorities categorically denied that their troops stationed on Mazu had fired the shell and countercharged the mainland with "committing the incident."

According to a report by Japan's MAINICHI SHIMBUN on 29 March, in answering an inquiry about the incident at a session of the Budget Committee of the House of Councillors on 28 March, Director Hashimoto of the Asian Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry said that the Taiwan troops fired the shell.

The Japanese merchant ship had been waiting to enter the port in waters designated by our country. Obviously, the shelling was deliberately carried out by the Taiwan authorities. Before the incident, on 7 and 11 February and 2 March the Taiwan authorities' troops stationed on Mazu and Baiquan Islands had opened fire at a Panamanian, Japanese and Korean merchant ships on three occasions. In coordination with its request to the United States for purchases of sophisticated weapons, the Taiwan authorities successively shelled the foreign merchant ships in an apparent attempt to create tension in the Taiwan Strait, thereby trying to undermine Sino-U.S. relations. Besides, the Taiwan authorities also attempted to use the shelling to hinder our country's open door policy.

In recent years, the situation in the Taiwan Strait has become peaceful. The Taiwan authorities' shelling of foreign merchant ships, which has endangered normal international navigation, is detrimental to the living and working in peace of people on both sides of the strait and runs counter to their aspiration for peaceful reunification of the motherland. The Taiwan authorities themselves will never benefit from such activity.

CSO: 4005/545

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

REAGAN, NAKASONE ARE NO FRIENDS OF PRC

OW160433 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1150 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Recently, certain leaders have had increasing blind faith in their friendship with capitalist countries. They have even regarded the leaders of those countries as friends of China and of the Chinese people. Some individual leaders of our country have even established personal relations and family friendship with the chieftains of the reactionary authorities in those capitalist countries. This is unbecoming to their capacity as leaders of a great country with a glorious revolutionary tradition.

It is, of course, normal for the leaders of our country to exchange visits and hold talks with the leaders of capitalist countries. But how could these leaders be called China's friends or even our leaders' personal friends? Take the recent visit to China by Nakasone, Japan's head of government, for example. Some people still praise this visit as a milestone in the history of Sino-Japanese friendship and call Nakasone an old friend of the Chinese people. Someone even feted Nakasone and his family at home and toasted time and again to the friendship of the two countries' leaders and their two families.

Is Nakasone truly an old friend of the Chinese people? The answer is negative. Nakasone has committed grave crimes against our country. It is Nakasone who, while serving as director general of the Japanese Defense Agency, ordered Japanese troops to occupy our Diaoyu Dao [Senkaku Islands] in May 1971 and to fire at any Chinese vessels approaching the Diaoyu Dao. After taking the office of Japanese prime minister, Nakasone began to frenziedly pursue a militarist policy and engage in various schemes and intrigues against the people of other countries in an attempt to revive the old dream of the great Japanese empire. How could such a downright reactionary and militarist maniac be called a friend of the Chinese people or even a personal friend?

Our leaders' attitude toward U.S. President Reagan is also cut from the same cloth. Certain leaders of the central authorities have asserted that they will accord Reagan lavish, friendly hospitality and will establish more friendly relations with him through negotiations.

Here, people may ask: Is it possible to establish friendly relations and make friends with Reagan? As everyone knows, Reagan is the big chieftain of the most wildly aggressive group in the United States. Since he came to power, the United States has committed armed aggression in various parts of the world. His hands are stained with the blood of the people of Grenada, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Lebanon, and other countries. Reagan even openly declared a crusade against communism. He is extremely hostile to the communist parties and revolutionary people, including our party and the people of our country. Reagan has more than once professed to be an old friend of the Kuomintang and has claimed that under no circumstances will he betray such an old friend and that he will do everything possible to safeguard the freedom and independence of Taiwan.

In the face of such facts, how could this reactionary and presumptuous imperialist, a close friend of the Kuomintang, be called a friend of the Chinese people? Would someone try to establish personal and family friendship with him by feting him at home?

In a word, forging friendship with Reagan, Nakasone, and their ilk is tantamount to asking a tiger for its skin, and it will only harm the interests of our people. In that case, there will be no end of trouble for our people.

CSO: 4005/542

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

TAIWAN ARMS, HONG KONG, JAPAN'S MILITARISM NOTED

OW160523 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China at 1150 GMT on 13 April broadcasts the following series of brief reports on various international topics.

The first item, 1 minute in length, quotes the U.S. Department of Defense as saying that "in answer to the Taiwan authorities' request, the U.S. Government will provide \$87 million worth of military aircraft spare parts and technical equipment to Taiwan's air force, in addition to that which has already been included in the military assistance plan." Continuing, the report notes that this "anti-China act was committed by the U.S. authorities on the eve of President Reagan's visit to China, which proves once again that the U.S. imperialist chieftains have always thought nothing of China or of the national dignity of the Chinese people."

The second report, also 1 minute in length, says that each year, some 4,000 entrepreneurs are moving out of Hong Kong to settle in Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. With their departure, a great deal of their assets are being transferred to other countries. According to the report: "The British authorities are deliberately telling terrifying stories to the Hong Kong entrepreneurs, alleging that China will confiscate their property and do away with private enterprise once it recovers its sovereignty over Hong Kong. It is expected that 60 percent or more of the technicians and specialists in Hong Kong will leave there within a short period of time."

In a report less than a minute in length, Ba Yi says that a spokesman for the Japanese Defense Agency expects Japan to "remain the biggest military spender in Asia and maintain a military outlay that is proportionately 25 percent higher than China's" because "Japan should continue to be both an economic and a political and military power in the world over the next 20 years."

In another less-than-a-minute report, Ba Yi says: "Some Japanese Dietmen were again harping on the tune of militarism and colonialism" during the recent hearings on Nakasone's visit to China. It quotes them as saying that Japan "should strive to gain economic control in Dalian and other possible special economic zones to be opened in Northeast China."

CSO: 4005/542

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

CPC FAILS IN UNITED FRONT WORK TOWARD KMT

OW201101 (Clandestine) Voice of the PLA in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT
16 Apr 84

[Text] Comrade soldiers, cadres and masses in the country:

In recent years, we have tirelessly made peace overtures and carried out united front work toward the Kuomintang in Taiwan in the hope that we will be able to disintegrate and eliminate the Kuomintang without firing a single shot and to display the might of our proletarian dictatorship. Surprisingly, however, leading comrades of our party Central Committee have made contradictory statements and laid down inconsistent policies which the Kuomintang has used as a sharp weapon against us and overseas Chinese and many foreigners have found to be full of flaws. Those overseas Chinese and foreigners now think that we are not sincere in wishing to hold talks with the Kuomintang on a truly reciprocal basis. This is why they no longer want to support us. The Kuomintang, getting the upper hand, has now turned the tables on us. Maintaining that we are deceptive in our statements, the Kuomintang has made us to gasp for breath by calling us swindlers.

The NPC Standing Committee's message to the compatriots in Taiwan, Comrade Ye Jianying's nine-point proposal, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's six principles and Comrade Liao Chengzhi's letter to Chiang Ching-kuo, despite their length, have not been as forceful as the few words put out by the Kuomintang: no contact, no talks and no compromise.

With the total failure of our united front work toward the Kuomintang, leading comrades of the party Central Committee have been trying to shift the responsibility onto one another and [words indistinct]. Comrade Deng Yingchao, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, was the first to voice her criticism over our united front work. She pessimistically and disappointedly said: If only Comrade Zhou Enlai were still alive, our united front work toward the Kuomintang would never have failed as disastrously as it has. Comrade Deng Yingchao added sadly: There are no talented people in our Communist Party; thus we do not have the ability to deceive people.

Naturally, Comrade Deng Yingchao's complaints have not pleased the ears of such leaders as Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang and Hu Yaobang. General Secretary Hu Yaobang was the first to lose patience with Comrade Deng Yingchao; he brought her to account and asked her to come up with some good method if she had any in mind. General Secretary Hu Yaobang told Comrade Deng Yingchao not to flaunt her seniority, raise the signboard of Premier Zhou and make sarcastic comments and not to throw cold water on the united front work departments from the sidelines.

Are there any talented people in the Communist Party: Obviously there is no need for us to say anything about this. Conversely, we feel that there are indeed many talented people in the Kuomintang in Taiwan. It is said that, as soon as Comrade Deng Yingchao's complaints were revealed, the Kuomintang authorities in Taiwan seized the opportunity to do united front work toward us.

A few days ago Chiang Kai-shek's wife Soong Mei-ling wrote Comrade Deng Yingchao an open letter. Taking advantage of her close relationship with Comrade Deng Yingchao in the past in Chongqing, she did her utmost to deepen Comrade Deng Yingchao's disappointment in the party Central Committee and her pessimism, and asked Comrade Deng Yingchao to remember her hatred for Jiang Qing and the gang of four who persecuted her and almost made her commit suicide in those years. She told Comrade Deng Yingchao that as a stubborn CPC follower she would be condemned by the nation and history.

We have not read all of Soong Mei-ling's lengthy letter, in which she persuaded Comrade Deng Yingchao to forsake the Communist Party, but we can imagine that it must have been a masterpiece written by the Kuomintang authorities in Taiwan. What makes us think that it was a masterpiece? According to hearsay, Comrade Deng Yingchao was deeply moved by Soong Mei-ling's letter. She felt that Premier Zhou's revolutionary ideals had never been realized. At the same time, she also thought of her childless, friendless and wretched condition in her old age and of her being bullied by Comrade Hu Yaobang. Therefore, she went so far as to write a reply to Soong Mei-ling who now resides in the United States.

We know very little about the contents of her reply, but according to hearsay, she did not close with the usual polite greetings but with a phrase of very profound meaning, written in large characters, "living on rivers and lakes [ren zai jiang hu]."

We hope that the party Central Committee will publish Comrade Deng Yingchao's reply to Soong Mei-ling in RENMIN RIBAO. We also would like to ask Comrade Deng Yingchao to explain the meaning of the phrase, "living on rivers and lakes." Does she have some problems that she is reluctant to discuss or mention? Or does she distrust the party?

In fact, Comrade Deng Yingchao's frame of mind is understandable. Who is not pessimistic about the future of the Communist Party today? If Comrade Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang or anyone else truly regards communism as the truth, why don't we insist on practicing communism in Hong Kong and Taiwan after we have recovered them? Comrade Liao Chengzhi died of shame after he read one letter from Soong Mei-ling. We are worried that Comrade Deng Yingchao may also be shamed to death.

CSO: 4005/542

TAIWAN

TAIWAN OFFICIALS COMMENT ON REAGAN'S PRC VISIT

OW220707 Hong Kong AFP in English 0640 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Report by Calix Chu]

[Text] Taipei, 22 Apr (AFP)--Taiwan is watching U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Beijing on Thursday with apprehension, government officials here have said in private.

Although the U.S. President, himself a long-time Taiwan supporter, has said recently that the United States would not turn its back on the people of Taiwan, ranking officials who refuse to be identified bitterly admit that the trip itself was likely to hurt the Taiwan inhabitants.

But the Chinese Nationalists have learned from the past not to make futile noises against the trip, which some describe as "an election show."

One government official commented bluntly that President Reagan's Beijing visit would do nothing to boost the morale of the people in Taiwan. Additionally, he said, the trip would give Communist China a new opportunity to bring strong pressure against Mr Reagan over the Taiwan issue.

Beijing Claims the island which it has never ruled is a breakaway province of China. It has offered to share power with the Nationalists but Taiwan has refused to deal with the communists.

The same official recalls that President Reagan has said that history will bury the Soviet communists in the ash bin of the future, but he has not spoken similarly about the Chinese Communists.

"In past years, Mr Reagan has been a firm friend," the official said, "so was (former U.S. President) Richard Nixon at one time, but we don't think that Mr Reagan is to be compared with Mr Nixon."

Mr Nixon opened a "new era" by paying a visit to China in 1972, ending more than two decades of hostilities between the two countries.

Another official said he objected to comments that the communists on mainland China and the Nationalists on Taiwan were all Chinese and would settle their problem for themselves.

"Yes, we are all Chinese, but we are not all communists, and we have no intention of settling the China problem in the communist way though the United States might accept such a settlement," the official asserted.

The official added he considered President Reagan was as opposed to Chinese Communists as Soviet Communists, yet he had been persuaded that the human hordes of Communist China could be played off against the Soviet Union.

But we still hope that President Reagan learns the difference between "this China of freedom" and "that China of slavery," the official said.

"This China" is truly willing to fight with and for the United States and the free world, he added.

The Nationalists' greatest fear is what Secretary of State George Shultz has hinted recently, that President Reagan's China visit will help move the relationship forward in a very constructive way.

The nationalist took the remarks to mean that the United States was ready to accede to some important Chinese Communist demands and aspirations.

"We hope that it does not involve any large amounts of arms sales and technological transfers to the Beijing regime by the United States which would endanger, in the ultimate analysis, the peace and security of the Asian and Pacific nations, especially Taiwan," a military officer said.

"Judging from the Chinese Communist military operations along the Vietnamese border and Beijing's constant threats to seize Taiwan by force, any arms and weapons supplied to the Chinese Communists will be used to carry out their aggression against their Asian neighbors and Taiwan," the officer maintained.

CSO: 4000/327

TAIWAN

PAPER WANTS U.S. TO LEARN FROM REAGAN TRIP

OW201037 Taipei CNA in English 0954 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Taipei, 20 Apr (CNA)--Following is an editorial carried in today's CHINA NEWS on "Using What Reagan Learns."

President Ronald Reagan will be on the Chinese mainland next week for several days. This trip has been widely discussed in the United States. There are those who say it is part of Mr Reagan's reelection campaign. He has been most criticized for his supposed lack of a foreign policy. We're not sure that a visit to Peking is going to give him one but he could say so.

The most knowledgeable international affairs authorities here and in the United States don't think much is going to happen. President Reagan himself has confirmed that. He'll do a little sightseeing, sign a couple of unimportant agreements and listen to Chinese Communist demands that Taiwan be handed over. It won't be.

We agree with Senator Goldwater that it would have been better for Mr Reagan to have come to the Republic of China. But that is not to be at this point.

However, Taiwan can make use of the American chief executive's trip. About 250 members of the press corps are accompanying President Reagan. They are not weighed down by the official protocol and can look around. Nor do they need to worry about Chinese Communist disapproval of what they write. Before and after the Reagan trip, a number of the correspondents will stop off in the Republic of China.

That is all to the good. They can make comparisons, see what we have to offer and talk to our leaders.

President Reagan hasn't seen Taiwan recently but he was here on several occasions before his election.

President Reagan has told us not to worry, that he is not going to change his commitment to us. He has told the Chinese Communists again and again that the Taiwan Relations Act is the law of the United States, and so it is. There is no law in the United States that can take its place or nullify it.

We think President Reagan is wrong in thinking that he can make a friend of the Chinese Communists. We think he is mistaken in expecting or hoping that Peking could be played off against Moscow.

But possible we have said this often enough. Our task in connection with the Reagan visit is to point out the realities of the place he is visiting and the place he is not visiting.

We talk about our freedom and democracy but perhaps we don't emphasize often enough that the mainland really does have a slave system. People there cannot call their soul their own. They have no rights of any kind.

President Reagan cannot say this, even if he finds it out. However, the correspondents who accompany him certainly can.

The big question in this trip and in the U.S. relationship with the Chinese Reds is whether the United States wants communists for an ally or even a quasi-ally.

We have no wish to criticize President Reagan for going to the mainland. He thinks he is doing the right thing for his country or he would not be making the trip.

However, one regime does not deserve to be in the ash bin of history while the other goes to heaven and plays a golden harp.

If this truth emerges from President Reagan's trip, it will not be a loss and we shall not be hurt. We are hoping that Mr Reagan's honesty will see him through and protect us.

CSO: 4000/327

TAIWAN

TAIWAN SET FOR ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK MEETING

OW180433 Taipei CNA in English 0242 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Taipei, 18 Apr (CNA)--The 1984 annual meeting of the Asian Development Bank [ADB] is scheduled to open 25 April in Amsterdam in the Netherlands, an official of the Central Bank of China [CBC] indicated Tuesday.

The Chinese delegation, to be headed by CBC Governor Yu Kuo-hua, will leave for Amsterdam 22 April to attend the 3-day meeting, the official said. He added that over 100 member nations of the regional financial organization are expected to send delegates to take part in the grand gathering.

The official continued that the Chinese Communist regime is supposed to raise once again the problem concerning the ROC's [Republic of China] membership in the ADB. Weighing the general situation of the bank and the prevailing attitudes of most other member nations toward the question, the ROC should manage to maintain its full membership in the bank, the official opined.

He particularly cited two reasons to buttress his assessment. First of all, the ROC is an original member nation of the bank and has maintained a good credit standing in the organization. Secondly, the Reagan administration of the United States has reiterated time and again its firm support for the ROC membership in the ADB.

Even if a few members suggest admitting Peiping and excluding the ROC during the upcoming meeting, the proposal will certainly be vetoed, the official asserted.

CSO: 4000/327

TAIWAN

TAIWAN, SAUDI ARABIA TO FURTHER ACADEMIC TIES

OW181800 Taipei CNA in English 1440 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Taipei, 18 Apr (CNA)--The Republic of China [ROC] and Saudi Arabia reached an agreement to strengthen cultural and educational exchange and cooperation between the two countries at the sixth session of the Sino-Saudi Arabian Permanent Joint Committee on Cultural Cooperation which was held in Taipei 16-18 April.

Vice Education Minister Li Mo and Dr Mahmoud M. Safar, vice minister of technical affairs with Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Education, signed a joint communique Wednesday at the closing ceremony of the 3-day meeting.

During the 3-day meeting, the two parties adopted the following resolutions:

--The two countries will promote academic cooperation and exchange of visiting professors;

--The ROC will provide assistance to help the maintenance of lab facilities and training of technical personnel at King Faysal University in Damman, Saudi Arabia;

--Saudi Arabia will open Chinese language classes in that country. Also, universities of the two countries will admit high school graduates from the counterpart country and accept their certificates;

--The committee recognizes the necessity to sponsor Chinese Culture Week in Saudi Arabia, and vice versa. The two parties will soon discuss details for such activities, which will include book exhibitions and folk art presentations;

--The two countries will continue to sponsor exchanges of visits by youth missions;

--The two countries will continue to exchange visits by sports teams; and

--Universities and other academic institutions of the two countries will exchange publications, such as science magazines and periodicals.

The committee will hold its seventh session in Riyadh next year.

CSO: 4000/327

TAIWAN

TAIWAN, GUATEMALA SIGN COOPERATION MEMORANDUM

OW211035 Taipei CNA in English 0932 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Taipei, 21 Apr (CNA)--Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung and Guatemalan Agricultural Minister Rodolfo Perdomo Menendez Saturday signed a memorandum of understanding for agricultural and fishery cooperation between the two countries.

The cooperation will cover the following projects:

- a) Development of marine fishing industry;
- b) Development of aquiculture; and
- c) National program for the development of production and commercialization of fruits and vegetables for export.

Both sides have further agreed that for the implementation of the above-mentioned cooperation, the Government of the Republic of China shall render the following assistance:

- a) Provide technical support in the implementation of agricultural programs, and projects;
- b) Provide technical expertise, as much as feasible, in developing and carrying out agricultural research and extension programs and projects;
- c) Provide or arrange for the training of Guatemalan personnel in agriculture and related fields;
- d) Exchange of materials and general information; and
- e) Foster private sector involvement in projects and activities consistent with the agricultural development policies and objectives of Guatemala.

In addition, the Chinese Government has expressed its interest in the purchasing of Guatemalan cotton.

This memorandum of understanding shall enter into force upon signature and shall remain in force for 5 years, unless terminated earlier by either party upon 6 months' written notice to the other party. It may be modified or extended by mutual written agreement of the two parties.

CSO: 4000/327

TAIWAN

COMMENTS ON DANGERS FACING ASIA, PACIFIC

OW200928 Taipei CHINA POST in English 15 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] The free nations in Asia are confronted with serious threats from both the Soviet Union and Communist China. The warning was sounded by Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung recently in his report to the Legislative Yuan. The Republic of China [ROC] now controls the Taiwan Strait and the Bashee Channel, as well as the sea lanes around the island. It is clearly in the interests of the United States to provide the ROC with more advanced military equipment for the defense of Taiwan and to offset Red China's threatening F-8 fighter planes.

It is essential to provide for the ROC before Moscow or Peking achieve superiority over the Taiwan Strait. This issue becomes even more pressing in view of U.S. President Reagan's visit to the mainland in May. Peking's leaders have a long shopping list. They want nuclear items as well as a variety of military equipment. The list becomes more urgent as the result of the outbreak of war between Communist China and Vietnam.

There are other complications. At his recent press conference, Mr Reagan charged the Soviet Union has a huge supply of nerve gas and other chemical gases. It can be assumed Communist China also is well supplied. Iraq is charged with using nerve gas in its war with Iran. Mr Reagan said the United States is building up its supply of chemical gases to use as a threat to Moscow.

Chemical gases are prohibited by the United Nations, but there is no way to check on the ban. The Republic of China does not use and has no intention of using chemical gases. However, we must be assured of protection against this threat.

President Reagan's views on the ROC's defensive needs in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act must take into account the time factor. Peking's leaders have never renounced the use of force against the Republic of China. To meet the Communist threat we cannot wait until Peking challenges the ROC in the air with the far more advanced F-8 fighter planes.

Taiwan's defense requirements are vital, both to Taiwan and to the security of the entire Western Pacific. Taiwan is the key link in the defense of the Pacific in a line from South Korea and the Philippines in the north to New Zealand and Australia in the south.

There are many signs of Communist aggression. Moscow staged an impressive show of naval strength in the Baltic. There have been incidents threatening American ships in the Pacific. It is in the interests of the United States to provide the ROC's military equipment requirements.

CSO: 4000/327

TAIWAN

REPORTAGE ON VISITS BY U.S. SENATORS, CONGRESSMEN

Goldwater's Visit Welcomed

OW231021 Taipei CHINA POST in English 17 Apr 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Welcoming Friends from U.S."]

[Text] The arrival of Senator and Mrs Barry Goldwater shows the sincere and genuine friendship for the Republic of China and its 28 million people from a staunch anti-communist comrade in arms.

The Republican senator from Arizona and his wife have been warmly welcomed upon their arrival by ROC Government officials including a tea reception last Sunday by President Chiang Ching-kuo. The warm welcome constitutes an expression of our respect and esteem to our old friend who has been a consistent supporter of our anti-communist cause all these years.

Senator Goldwater's visit during the Easter congressional recess as head of the Senate Intelligence Committee was rendered more significant as he issued a policy statement prior to his departure commenting on U.S. policies toward the ROC and the Peking regime. The statement criticized the Reagan administration's China policy of begging for the friendship of the Chinese Communists and the signing of the mistaken joint communique with them. It also criticized President Reagan's forthcoming visit to the Chinese mainland as without any valid reason and declared that President Reagan should visit Taipei instead of Peking.

The statement also warned the U.S. administration not to supply the Chinese Communists with large-scale military aid as it would endanger the Republic of China and threaten other U.S. Asian allies. At the same time it will be unable to effectively counteract Soviet military strength but merely prompt the Soviets to increase their military preparedness and exhaust U.S. assistance funds and technology for others.

Senator Goldwater also pointed out that according to a 1979 U.S. Defense Department estimate, in order to help the Chinese Communists to establish sufficient strong military forces to counter the Soviets, it will require at least U.S.\$50 billion or even more. Today it might even require U.S.\$100 billion or even U.S.\$300 billion if the basic military facilities' improvements are included.

The Chinese Communists, moreover, have seldom supported U.S. stand in international issues. They may share the U.S. views on Afghanistan, Vietnam and Soviet armament but they seldom agreed with the United States on the Middle East, Africa and Latin America. They keep on supporting North Korea and providing it with approximately U.S.\$100 million military aid annually including 40 MIG-21 fighters or their equivalents.

In issuing the lengthy statement on U.S. policy prior to his departure, Senator Goldwater was guided by the traditional principle that foreign policy debate stops at the water's edge. Thus he has made his position clear prior to his departure and he does not have to overly criticize the Reagan administration while visiting the Republic of China.

We hope that the Reagan administration takes note of his sound views on the China policy issue and refrains from further yielding to the Chinese Communist demands to sell the Republic of China down the river. One grave error by Jimmy Carter is enough to cause all the free people to lose confidence in the United States. President Reagan should watch his steps and not make another grave mistake in his forthcoming Chinese mainland visit of succumbing to Peking's blackmail and extortion at the expense of the Republic of China and other Asian allies.

It is imperative that there be no more joint communique such as the "Shanghai communique" or the "August 17 joint communique" which violates the Taiwan Relations Act. The Chinese Communists are expecting to exploit President Reagan's visit to pacify domestic unrest and opposition, solve their economic and financial problems and rearm and reequip Peking's outdated military forces, as well as to get a commitment from the United States not to provide any more arms and spare parts to the ROC. President Reagan will need all the will power at his command to resist the Chinese Communist double talks and united front maneuvers to emerge unscathed from the visit.

Senator Goldwater and other U.S. Congressional leaders visiting the Republic of China at present will have much to do in urging President Reagan not to yield to Chinese Communist pressure and blackmail at Peking. President Reagan should also bring a few staunch anti-communist Congressional leaders to Peking to serve as his advisers to counter whatever pro-communist influence there might be to sway him.

Visits Symbolize Friendship

OW171057 Taipei CNA in English 0302 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Taipei, 17 Apr (CNA)--The arrival of U.S. senators and congressmen in Taipei in the last few days fully symbolizes the warm friendship between the Republic of China [ROC] and the United States. It also shows that the U.S. Congress and the American people fully support the Republic of China.

Since President Ronald Reagan is scheduled to visit the Chinese mainland on 26 April, the government and the people of the Republic of China are seriously concerned about his trip as it might influence ROC-U.S. relations in the future.

An authoritative political analyst in Taipei said that the government of the Republic of China has passed through various channels to clarify the ROC's solemn stand concerning President Reagan's trip. "President Reagan and American officials at various levels have guaranteed that the States 'will not forsake an old friend,'" said the analyst.

The analyst stressed that before President Reagan takes his trip to the Chinese mainland, several influential U.S. senators and congressmen have arrived in Taiwan bringing the message that the U.S. Congress and the American people fully support the Republic of China. The visit to Taiwan by these U.S. senators and congressmen is "very significant by itself," the analyst pointed out.

The analyst said that the American lawmakers' visit to Taiwan will improve the U.S. Congress' understanding and support of the Republic of China. "It will certainly be beneficial to the development of ROC-U.S. relations in the future," the analyst added.

Senators Barry Goldwater (R-Arizona) and Dennis DeConcini (D-Arizona), Congressmen Roy P. Dyson (D-Maryland), Marilyn Lloyd Bouquard (D-Tennessee) and Mervyn Dymally (D-California) are currently visiting Taiwan.

Commitment to Taiwan Affirmed

OW180429 Taipei CNA in English 0336 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Taipei, 18 Apr (CNA)--A United States senator pointed out here Tuesday that no matter who is elected as the American President late this year, the new President will have to seek a consensus from both the Republican and Democratic parties on economic and foreign affairs.

Sen Dennis DeConcini (D-Arizona) said in a speech at Tamkang University in Suburban Taipei that be it the Democratic or the Republican candidate who wins the presidential election, he should try to bring consensus back by lowering rhetorical war on economics and try to bring cohesion among all factions of American society that have an interest in U.S. foreign policy.

Speaking to a group of graduate students, DeConcini, who came here on 15 April, also pointed out that the U.S. Congress will stick to the Taiwan Relations Act passed in 1979, adding that "we will not diminish our commitment" to the Republic of China [ROC] on Taiwan.

On the same occasion, U.S. Congressman Mervyn Dymally (D-California), introduced to the students 12 controversial problems in the domestic politics of the United States including U.S. relations with the ROC and the Chinese Communists.

Chiang Receives Congressmen

OW180323 Taipei CNA in English 0248 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Taipei, 18 Apr (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-kuo received United States Senator Dennis DeConcini (D-Arizona) and his wife, Congressmen Mervyn Dymally (D-California) and his wife and Congressmen Marilyn Lloyd Bouquard (D-Tennessee) at the presidential office Tuesday morning.

President Chiang specifically pointed out to the American guests that, presently, the international community cannot see clearly the evil nature of the Chinese Communists. At the same time, it also does not fully understand the progress of the Republic of China. The international community, therefore, can be easily cheated by the united front tricks of the Chinese Communists.

President Chiang hopes that the U.S. lawmakers can take this opportunity to observe and feel the progress of this nation in person in order to advance their understanding toward the government and the people of the Republic of China. President Chiang indicated that a true understanding is definitely beneficial to the friendship and cooperation between the Republic of China and the U.S.A.

During the cordial discussion, the visiting U.S. lawmakers expressed their admiration to the president and thanked him for the reception.

Relations With Taiwan

OW190459 Taipei CNA in English 0304 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Taipei, 19 Apr (CNA)--President Ronald Reagan's trip to the Chinese mainland will not affect the relations between the United States and the Republic of China [ROC], Senator Frank H. Murkowski (R-Alaska) indicated Wednesday.

The Taiwan Relations Act will be maintained as before. President Reagan will continue to keep the commitments to the ROC and friendship between the two countries will last, Murkowski told reporters upon arrival Wednesday evening.

Senator Murkowski is currently chairman of the Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee under the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

He is leading a trade mission of the Alaska Loggers Association. They were greeted by Vice Foreign Minister Ding Mou-shih and Chang Hsiao-yen, director of the North American Affairs Department under the Foreign Ministry.

Murkowski is the strongest advocate in Congress that the U.S. Government should sell Alaskan oil to the Pacific countries including the Republic of China.

He said he will continue trying hard to bring the idea to realization. He is optimistic about the plan which, however, is meeting heavy pressure, he said.

More than 10 state government officials and trade leaders of the state of Alaska also came along with the mission.

During their stay, the visitors will call on Chinese Government officials and tour spots of economic interest. They will leave in groups beginning 12 April.

CSO: 4000/327

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

ROK-U.S. FLIGHTS BREAKTHROUGH--Taipei, 23 Apr (CNA)--Since the Taipei-Seoul-Los Angeles flights could be lucrative, the prolonged talks on a new air agreement between the Republic of China and the Republic of Korea will achieve a breakthrough soon, informed sources here said Sunday. The sources said that to fly the route between Seoul and Los Angeles will take 15,000 gallons of fuel less than the flight between Taipei and Los Angeles and the air cargo fare charged in Seoul for flying to Los Angeles is higher than that charged in Taipei. In addition, as the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games will be held in Seoul, the air transportation business in Seoul during the period is expected to be bright. An official with China Airlines said that in view of these advantageous conditions, his company will probably accept the Korean Airlines proposal to extend CAL's flights from Seoul to Los Angeles at the cost of allowing KAL to continue operating its present number of flights to Taipei. [Text] [OW230319 Taipei CNA in English 0231 GMT 23 Apr 84]

CSO: 4000/327

BUSH ON UK-LIBYA, DEALING WITH AL-QADHDHAFI

HK201044 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 20 Apr 84 p 3

["Evening Talks" by Yang Chu [5017 2612]: "Talking in the United States About Dealing With al-Qadhdhafi"]

[Text] Similar Views

At a press conference held in Washington yesterday, a right-wing U.S. organization, which studies international security problems, demanded that the U.S. Government and the public support Libya's opposition parties and try to overthrow Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

The organization is a private one, but U.S. official organs have similar views.

Bush's Words

U.S. Vice President Bush said yesterday that it was time that measures were taken to deal with al-Qadhdhafi.

Bush said this while talking to reporters about the shooting incident at the Libyan Embassy in London. He said, "Al-Qadhdhafi is very bad. We really must think carefully of how to deal with him!"

Habitual Reaction?

Bush was once director of the U.S. CIA and was in charge of espionage. Is this why he is accustomed to thinking of how to deal with political leaders of other countries? Is this perhaps not only Bush's habitual reaction but also a U.S. tradition?

From this, people can see that at least superficially there is some difference between the reaction of Britain and that of the United States.

Unjustifiable Reason

Britain stresses that usual diplomatic practices should be followed and is seeking a peaceful solution. Therefore, until now, she has not sent

her troops to assault the Libyan Embassy, because embassies should not be assaulted.

Many people do not agree with what Libyan al-Qadhafi's authorities have done. However, this does not mean that foreign countries are free to interfere in Libya's affairs.

Certain Principle

In Libya, there are opposition parties and oppression, but these are the country's internal affairs. Libya has disputes with foreign countries and the current dispute with Britain is an example, but international disputes should be settled through talks and negotiations.

The United States has always interfered in others' affairs. She even regards bad things which she is doing as good things. She is, for example, propping up autocratic rulers to suppress the people and subverting sovereign countries in Central America.

Is this not a pity?

CSO: 4005/546

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